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ATTACHMENT

1. During Nkrumah's administration Soviet intelligence officers helped establish and closely advised an extensive special intelligence unit within the Bureau of African Affairs. This unit, whose yearly budget exceeded \$300,000, was charged with subversion and espionage throughout independent Africa as well as in those African territories not yet free. One of its most recently planned projects involved influencing African delegates to the October OAU Conference in Accra. This unit was also in the process of setting up a clandestine apparatus throughout independent Africa whose function was the collection of intelligence and the influencing of African press, labor and political organizations. For example, the equivalent of \$100,000 was allotted in August 1965 for intelligence and influence of operations in Kenya alone.

2. Soviet advisors trained Ghanaians in espionage techniques which were highly sophisticated even by Western standards. On one occasion in 1964 Nkrumah ordered that the equivalent of \$85,000 be spent to purchase military equipment and espionage equipment from the Soviet Union. Two expensive modern buildings were especially constructed to house the headquarters of the Soviet-controlled espionage and subversion units of the Ghanaian African Affairs Bureau.

3. Soviet instructors were also used to train a total of nearly 300 Africans in guerrilla warfare at two different camps. The first camp located approximately 75 miles north of Accra, was opened as early as 1962. It was moved to a new site at Haffessini in early 1963. (These Soviet-staffed camps pre-date a Chinese Communist-staffed camp at Oberemase which was opened later in 1963.)

4. The curriculum of these camps included all phases of guerrilla warfare doctrine, techniques of terrorism, clandestine communications, military first aid and political indoctrination. Each course ran between two and three months. In some cases they were preparatory to more advanced training in the Soviet Union.

5. Soviet crews manning patrol craft outside the command of the Ghana navy had a border security function which was kept hidden from the Ghanaian people. Soviet officers also commanded a presidential guard detail used exclusively for the personal protection of Nkrumah. This supplemented a Soviet-equipped presidential guard regiment which was advised and, in some cases, commanded by Soviet officers outside the framework of the regular army.

SECRET

Photo Attachment

The attached are photographs taken of Soviet weapons and equipment at Nkrumah's Presidential Guard Regiment Depot at Shai Hills. This site was considered classified by the Nkrumah Government and was covered as a "Workers' Brigade Camp."

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